

## GLOSSARY

**ACTIVITY CENTER:** As used in reference to northern spotted owls, an area of concentrated activity of either a pair of owls or a single territorial owl.

**ADAPTIVE USE:** Use for a building, structure, or landscape other than its historic use, normally involving some modification of the building, structure, or landscape.

**ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION:** An independent federal agency with statutory authority to: review and comment on federal actions affecting properties listed in or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; advise the president and Congress on historic preservation matters; and recommend measures to coordinate activities of federal, state, and local agencies. Its members include Cabinet-level representatives from federal agencies and presidential appointees from outside the federal government.

**AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT:** The existing biological, physical, social, and economic conditions of an area that are subject to change, both directly and indirectly, as a result of a proposed human action.

**AGGRADATION:** The building up of the earth's surface by deposition, such as the raising of a streambed by deposition of sediment to establish or maintain uniformity of grade or slope.

**ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:** Any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. Such resources are capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

**ARCHEOLOGY:** The scientific study, interpretation, and reconstruction of past human cultures based on the investigation of the surviving physical evidence of human activity and the reconstruction of related past environments. An archeologist is a scientist who is professionally trained to conduct such studies.

**ARCHIVES:** The past records of an organization or institution preserved for their historic value. The term archives is often used to refer to the repository where archives and other historic documents are maintained.

**BENEFICIAL USES:** Beneficial uses of the waters of the state of California that may be protected against water quality degradation include, but are not necessarily limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural, and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves.

**CANOPY:** A layer of foliage in a forest stand. This often refers to the uppermost layer of foliage, but it can be used to describe lower layers in a multistoried stand.

**CANOPY CLOSURE:** The degree to which the canopy blocks sunlight or obscures the sky.

**CARRYING CAPACITY:** The type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining desired resource and social conditions that complement the purposes of the parks and their management objectives. Carrying capacity is affected by both physical constraints and the more subjective perceptions of what constitutes a high-quality recreation experience.

**CLEARCUT:** A harvest in which all or almost all of the trees are removed in one cutting.

**COMPLETE ROAD REMOVAL:** See **LANDFORM RESTORATION**

**CONSERVATION EASEMENT:** Legal agreement that property owners enter into to restrict certain uses of the land. It legally binds all current and future owners of the land to the specified restrictions, thus providing permanent or long-term protection. An easement may have a specified time period or may last in perpetuity. Conservation easements may be tailored to protect specific attributes of all or part of a piece of property such as protection of natural undeveloped conditions, scenic qualities, or wetlands.

**CORRELATIVE WATER RIGHTS:** The rule of correlative rights holds that the right to make an overlying use of water is not absolute but is relative to the rights of other overlying users. The rule is used primarily when the groundwater supply is insufficient to satisfy the needs of all overlying users. In such a case, the correlative rights rule requires sharing. In some cases, sharing is accomplished by prorating the supply on the basis of overlying acreage, although the recent trend suggests a more flexible approach.

**CORVID:** A family of birds that includes ravens, crows, and jays.

**CRITICAL HABITAT :** As defined in 50 CFR section 402.2,

the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, on which are found those physical or biological features (a) essential to the conservation of the species and (b) which may require special management considerations or protection, or specific areas outside the geographical area, occupied by the species at the time of listing, that the Secretary of the Interior determines are essential for the conservation of the species.

**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE:** A geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein) associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE:** An aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources for RNSP management purposes.

**CUMULATIVE IMPACTS:** Those effects on the environment that result from the incremental effect of the action when added to the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or nonfederal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

**CUT BLOCK:** A stand or unit of trees that was harvested, usually clearcut, at the same time.

**CUTOVER LAND:** Land that has borne a crop of commercial timber from which at least 70% of the merchantable original-growth timber stand has been removed by logging. The term is used interchangeably with second-growth forest.

**DEBRIS AVALANCHE:** A mass of rock fragments, soil, and organic debris with a high water content that has moved extremely rapidly downhill.

**DEBRIS SLIDE:** A landslide involving a slow-to-rapid downslope movement of relatively dry unconsolidated earth, soil, and organic debris in which the mass does not show backward rotation as in a slump, but slides or rolls forward forming an irregular hummocky deposit.

**DEGRADATION:** The wearing down and general lowering of the Earth's surface by the natural processes of weathering and erosion, such as the vertical downcutting performed by a stream to establish or maintain uniformity of grade or slope.

**DIRECT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS:** NPS or CDPR jobs taken by workers (and their earnings) in response to joint-plan-related changes, e.g., the need for more maintenance workers, backcountry rangers, interpretive rangers, etc. Also included in this category are jobs taken by workers (and their related earnings) at local hotels, restaurants, gas stations, etc. because of the increase in demand at such establishments because of increased visitation at Redwood National and State Parks.

**DISCOVERY SITE:** Cultural resource sites where visitation is not actively encouraged and there is minimal or no onsite interpretation.

**DISTURBED LANDS RESTORATION:** See : **LANDFORM RESTORATION**

**DIVERSION POTENTIAL:** A condition at a stream crossing where, if the drainage structure (culvert or Humboldt crossing) plugs and overflows, the flow could go out of the natural drainage and down the road or inboard ditch and cause gulying, mass wasting, erosion, or road failure.

**EASEMENT:** A right afforded a property owner to make limited use of another property owner's real property.

**ECOSYSTEM:** A community of living organisms interacting with one another and with their physical environment.

**EL NIÑO:** An ocean-atmosphere interaction that includes warm ocean currents rising off South America's west coast and a stronger than normal Pacific subtropical jet stream, with a very active storm track along its path.

**ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT AREA AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA:** Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments (defined in sections 30240 and 30107.5 of California Coastal Act).

**EROSION CONTROL:** See **EROSION PREVENTION**

**EROSION PREVENTION**, also called **EROSION CONTROL:** A systematic, ongoing program that improves and maintains the condition of roads to prevent erosion and sediment impacts on various natural resources. Erosion prevention is applied to roads that cannot be permanently closed because they are needed for current and future land management purposes. Where a road crosses a stream, some road-bed fill is excavated. The stream crossing fill is shaped to form a broad, permanent low point that is driveable by standard logging vehicles at reduced speeds. This broad low point (rolling dip) prevents a stream from diverting down the road should culverts plug with debris or be overwhelmed by torrents of water during major storms. Culverts at stream crossings are replaced if they are worn or undersized. Between stream crossings, road surfaces are drained by frequent rolling dips. Where inside road ditches can be eliminated, road surfaces are reshaped to provide a moderately, outward sloping surface that drains road surface runoff. Unstable fill is pulled back to prevent landslide erosion that could reach a stream channel or other critical areas. Erosion prevention requires ongoing road maintenance.

**ESTUARY:** Water at the mouths of streams that are usually semi-enclosed by land but has open, partly obstructed, or sporadic access to the open ocean. Estuaries serve as mixing zones for freshwater and seawater; and generally extend from the upstream limit of tidal action to a bay or open ocean.

**ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES:** A site, structure, object, landscape, or natural resource feature assigned legendary, religious, subsistence, or other significance in the cultural system of a group traditionally associated with it.

**EXOTIC SPECIES:** Species not native to the area.

**FAULT:** A fracture or rupture along which there has been displacement of adjacent earth materials. Movements along faults produce earthquakes.

**FAILURE:** See road failure.

**FEE OWNERSHIP:** A category of landownership in which one person or agency owns all the rights associated with a parcel of land, in contrast to less-than-fee ownership.

**Fill:** Any sediment deposited to fill in a depression.

**FINDING AID:** A textual or electronic tool that assists researchers in locating or using archival and manuscript collections.

**FLOOD EASEMENT:** Legal agreement that property owners enter into that grants the perpetual right, power, or privilege to overflow, flood or submerge lands. The landowner is reserved all rights and privileges that do not interfere with or abridge this right. The easement may be permanent or occasional.

**FLOODPLAIN:** Land adjacent to a river or stream that is periodically subject to flooding.

**FOREST FRAGMENTATION:** The creation of habitat islands through land development, land use, or natural causes such as large wildfires.

**FTE:** Full-time equivalent is a way of combining part-time positions into numbers that can be compared to full-time employees. For example, four part time employees who each work for three months of the year are equivalent to one full-time, year-round employee.

**HILLSLOPE FAILURE:** Rapid movement or collapse of a hillslope due to the loss of its structural cohesiveness on logged lands. Failure commonly occurs through the loss of vegetation and saturation of soils with water. Generic term that includes landslides, debris flows and slides, avalanches, etc.

**HISTORIC DISTRICT:** A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, landscapes, structures, or objects, united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical developments. A district may also be composed of individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

**HISTORIC SITE:** The site of a significant event, prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or structure or landscape whether extant or vanished, where the site itself possesses historical, cultural, or archeological value apart from the value of any existing structure or landscape.

**INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS:** Jobs and related earnings of workers hired to produce goods and services needed to support expanded RNSP operations as a result of implementing the approved management plan for the parks, including contracted services, paper products, computers and other equipment, vehicles, and jobs and related earnings of workers hired to provide goods and services to establishments that provide tourism-related services (e.g., hotels and restaurants, etc.) to RNSP visitors.

**INDUCED EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS:** Jobs and related earnings of workers hired to produce goods and services needed by direct and indirect workers as a consequence of the responding of direct and indirect earnings in the local economy. Basically, this is the economic effect of household expenditures made by direct and indirect workers. Thus, when new RNSP employees earn money, they spend a portion of it in the local economy and others are hired to provide the goods and services they demand.

**INSTANTANEOUS DISCHARGE:** The volume of water passing a given channel cross section during a specified time interval, usually measured in cubic feet per second or cubic meters per second.

**INTEGRITY:** The authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during its historic or prehistoric period; the extent to which a property retains its historic appearance.

**INTERMITTENT STREAM:** Any nonpermanent flowing drainage feature having a definable channel and evidence of scour or deposition.

**LANDFORM RESTORATION, also called COMPLETE ROAD REMOVAL OR DISTURBED LANDS RESTORATION:** A process that completely reshapes and recontours landforms. In Redwood National and State Parks, landform restoration includes excavating road fill from stream channels, pulling back side-cast road fill, decompacting roads, retrieving and burying debris from logging and other activities (cable, abandoned vehicles, concrete foundations, etc.), restoring the original configuration of the land (ridges, stream valleys and swales) along the road corridor to the end of the road, and spreading the topsoil, forest duff, and organic matter encountered during excavations on the finished surfaces. Besides reestablishing the natural appearance and function of hillslope drainage patterns, this treatment also ensures all road sections capable of landslide erosion are treated. This is particularly important on roads that cross steep, potentially unstable hillsides, especially if organic debris was buried in the road fill

during road construction because rotting organic debris increases the likelihood of landslides.

**LAGOON:** Lagoons are the drowned mouths of stream valleys that are separated from the ocean by wave-built sand spits.

**LESS-THAN-FEE OWNERSHIP:** A category of land-ownership in which one party owns one or more, but not all, of several separate rights to a property, in contrast to fee ownership. For example, the mineral or timber rights may have a different owner than the land itself.

**LEVEE:** A dike or embankment of earth or concrete used to prevent water from overflowing the river channel during times of flooding.

**LEVEE RESTRUCTURING:** Removal or modification of the configuration of a levee. In this document, levee restructuring refers to removal or modification of the lower portion of the federal flood control levees along Redwood Creek for the purpose of restoring estuary fish and wildlife habitat and biological and physical processes in the Redwood Creek valley and estuary.

**LIFELINES:** Facilities such as highways, bridges, tunnels, major airports, electrical power lines, communication lines, water supply lines, marine terminals, and railroads.

**LIQUEFACTION:** A temporary change of solid ground into a fluid form, due to the shock from an earthquake.

**LITTORAL:** A coastal region, especially the shore zone between high and low watermarks.

**MAGNITUDE:** The total energy released by an earthquake. Magnitudes in this document are measured on a *moment magnitude* scale, the standard scale now used by seismologists. It accurately measures earthquake strength directly related to seismic energy release, and unlike the Richter scale, is accurate even for large-scale earthquakes.

**MASS WASTING:** The movement of rock and soil that is controlled directly by gravity and includes gradual movements such as creep and solifluction and rapid movements such as rockfalls, landslides, debris avalanches, and slides and mudflows. Mass wasting excludes stream erosion.

**MINOR ROAD IMPROVEMENTS:** those improvements that are required to ensure safe and adequate auto-

mobile and pedestrian circulation and resource protection. These improvements are usually specific to a certain areas of the road and completed as part of a program that extends over longer periods of time. Such improvements would be for visitor safety and improved automobile circulation, not for drastically increasing the traffic capacity on the road. Examples of minor road improvements include creating turn-outs, widening a specific area, straightening hazardous curves, improving intersection sight lines, and controlling erosion and dust.

**MORPHOLOGY:** Refers to the physical structure and form such as a body of water, e.g., pools, riffles, runs, gravel bars, and other physical features.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES:** The comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture kept by the National Park Service under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

**NONPOINT:** A source of sediment or pollution (such as runoff from a field) that cannot be linked to a discrete, identifiable source.

**OCCUPIED BEHAVIOR:** As used in this document, one of several behavior patterns of marbled murrelets. Typically, the behavior includes adult birds flying below, through, into, or out of the forest canopy; circling above the canopy in a small or large radius; perching, landing, or attempting to land on branches; or calling from a stationary location within a forest stand. These behaviors are used as an indication that a forest stand is used for breeding activity when direct observation of these small birds or nests located high in a dense forest canopy is difficult.

**OLD-GROWTH FOREST:** An older forest that differs significantly from younger forests in structure, ecological function, and species composition. Typically, these forests are stands that are at least 180 to 220 years old with moderate to high canopy closure; a multilayered, multispecies canopy dominated by large overstory trees; high incidence of large trees, some with broken tops and other indications of old and decaying wood (decadence); numerous large snags; and heavy accumulations of wood, including large logs on the ground.

**PARTIAL ROAD REMOVAL:** See **ROAD DECOMMISSIONING**

**POTENTIAL HABITAT:** As used in this document, a stand of trees of a vegetation type used by northern

spotted owls or marbled murrelets that is not currently suitable but is capable of growing or developing into suitable habitat in the future. In general, potential habitat are stands in earlier successional stages of forest types used by spotted owls or marbled murrelets.

**PRESCRIBED FIRE:** The intentional application of fire to accomplish specific planned objectives.

**PRESCRIPTION:** As used in fire management, measurable criteria that guide the selection of appropriate management strategies and actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social or legal considerations.

**PRESERVATION:** The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape, or object. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focuses upon the ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work.

**PROTECTION:** An action to safeguard a historic property by defending or guarding it from further deterioration, loss, or attack or shielding it from danger or injury. In the case of structures and landscapes, such action is generally of a temporary nature and anticipates future preservation treatment; in the case of archeological sites, the protective measure may be temporary or permanent. Protection in its broadest sense also includes long-term efforts to deter or prevent vandalism, theft, arson, and other criminal acts against cultural resources.

**REARING HABITAT:** As used in this document, areas in rivers, streams, or estuaries where juvenile salmon or trout find food and shelter to live and grow.

**RECURRENCE INTERVAL:** The average time span between earthquakes at a particular site.

**REHABILITATION:** The act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a historic structure or landscape through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, and architectural values.

**RESIDUAL STAND:** The trees that remain standing after some event such as selection cutting.

**RIPARIAN:** Typically refers to vegetation found along waterways and shorelines that is adapted to moist growing conditions and occasional flooding. Riparian vegetation helps stabilize the streambanks, provides cover and food for fish, and intercepts solar radiation.

**RIPARIAN AREA:** Those terrestrial areas where the vegetation complex and microclimate conditions are products of the combined presence and influence of perennial and/or intermittent water, associated high water tables, and soils that exhibit some wetness characteristics. The term is normally used to refer to the zone within which plants grow rooted in the water table of rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, springs, marshes, seeps, bogs, or wet meadows.

**ROAD INVENTORY:** A systematic field evaluation of roads that assesses and quantifies the potential for erosion along roads.

**ROAD DECOMMISSIONING**, also called **PARTIAL ROAD REMOVAL:** This action permanently closes a road using methods that emphasize sediment reduction from abandoned roads. All potential erosion sites that could deliver sediment to streams or other critical areas are treated. Where a road crosses a stream (stream crossing), nearly all of the fill contained in the crossing is removed so as to closely replicate the original stream channel and valley form. Natural drainage patterns at streams are completely restored. Between stream crossings, all road sections determined to have a potential for landslide erosion that could deliver sediment to streams or other critical areas are treated similarly to the landform restoration method.

Road sections without landslide potential do not receive extensive treatments. Instead, the road surface is decompacted to promote revegetation and permanent surface drainage is provided. Natural drainage patterns along these roads are reestablished by a minor reshaping of a road section or by deep, self-maintaining surface drains excavated through the road prism. Because road decommissioning does not completely reshape and recontour all road sections between stream crossings, this treatment would decrease the potential for erosion and sedimentation from more roads faster than landform restoration methods. However, there is a possibility that sites with landslide potentials may not be recognized during road inventories and other field evaluations before treatment, and that sections could fail after treatment is completed.

**ROAD FAILURE / ROAD FILL FAILURE::** Where there are oversteepened road cuts and roads crossing stream courses, and in areas where fill has been used to construct the roads, the materials may erode and be transported downslope. Damage to the roads is normally caused by running water at stream crossings and on slopes adjacent to the roads.

**RUN-UP:** The distance that water advances onto a beach or shoreline following the breaking of an ocean wave.

**SCOUR AND FILL:** The alternate excavation and refilling of a river channel. Scour and fill occurs during a flood or series of floods when the volume and velocity of an aggrading stream are suddenly increased causing the formation of new channels that become filled with sediment when the flood subsides.

**SECOND-GROWTH FOREST:** A relatively young forest that has developed after a disturbance (e.g., wholesale cutting, serious fire, or insect attack) of the previous old-growth. Second-growth forest is used to refer to cutover lands, regardless of how many times the stand was logged.

**SELECTION CUTTING:** A method of uneven-aged management involving the harvesting of single trees from stands (single-tree selection) or groups of trees (group selection) without harvesting the entire stand at any one time.

**SENSITIVE RESOURCES:** Sensitive resources are resources that are specifically protected by law, regulation, guideline, policy, or executive order; or resources that are easily damaged by use; or resources that are rare or unique in the parks and the region. The most common examples of sensitive resources or sensitive areas in the parks are the old-growth redwoods, the wetlands, the prairies, threatened and endangered species and their habitat, and cultural resources including archeological sites, ethnographic sites, and sites that are of importance to American Indians.

**SERIAL STAGE:** One of a series of stages of vegetation that follows in succession.

**SIDE-CAST FILLS:** Materials such as soil, rock, and organic debris that have been excavated during the construction of logging roads and have been either discarded along the hillslopes and sides of the roads or used to construct the outboard edge of the road.

**SUBSISTENCE:** The traditional use of natural plants and wild animals for personal or family consumption

— such as making and selling handicraft articles out of the nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources that were taken for personal or family use or consumption and for customary trade. The legislation for some parks defines what constitutes subsistence there.

**STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER**

**(SHPO):** An official within each state appointed by the governor to administer the state historic preservation program and carry out certain responsibilities relating to federal undertakings within the state.

**SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION:** A plan for controlling the establishment, composition, constitution, and growth of forests.

**SITE-POTENTIAL TREE HEIGHT:** The average, maximum height of the tallest dominant trees (200 years or older) for a given habitat type and location.

**SLOUGH:** A stagnant swamp, marsh, bog, or pond that is part of an inlet or backwater.

**SNAG:** A standing dead tree or standing dead section of a tree.

**STAND:** A community of trees or other vegetation sufficiently uniform in composition, constitution, age, spatial arrangement, or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities and so form a silvicultural or management entity.

**STAND NATURALIZATION:** The process of removing unwanted sizes and species of trees that were planted or seeded on a site after commercial logging.

**SUCCESIONAL FORESTS:** Stages of a forest that evolve from bare ground to a climax community.

**STREAM CROSSING:** Where a road crosses a flow course. The crossing may be composed of road fill without a drainage structure or may be composed of buried logs (Humboldt crossing), a culvert, or a bridge.

**SUPPRESSION:** A management action intended to protect identified values from a fire, extinguish a fire, or alter a fire's direction of spread.

**TECTONICS:** A branch of geology concerned with the structure of the crust of a planet (as earth) or moon.

**THINNING:** A silvicultural practice in which trees in immature stands are selectively harvested to improve the quality and growth of the remaining trees.

**TRADITIONAL RESOURCE USE:** A subsistence or other consumptive use usually but not always based on customary low-energy technology. Ceremonial uses, involving particular places and plant and animal materials, may be private and individualized or restricted to designated groups. Use can be onsite and visible, inferred from effects, or offsite and referenced in traditional narratives.

**TSUNAMI:** An impulsively generated seawave of local or distant origin that results from large-scale seafloor displacements associated with large earthquakes, major submarine slides, or exploding volcanic islands.

**UNDERSTORY:** Vegetation (trees or shrubs) growing under the canopy formed by taller trees.

**VIEWSHED:** A total landscape seen or potentially seen from specific points on a specific part of a travel route or water body.

**VISUAL RESOURCES:** The composite of basic physiographic features and patterns and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have to visitors.

**WATERSHED:** The area drained by a river system.

**WATERSHED RESTORATION:** A scientifically based program that restores biological and physical elements of the watershed to improve its health. It greatly improves the elements of a watershed that have been impacted by past and current land management practices. Watershed elements are multidisciplinary and include biological and earth/physical resources. Improvements to these elements occur from the farthest reaches of headwater streams, throughout a watershed's tributaries, to the estuary and to the sea. Reducing accelerated rates of erosion and sedimentation from roads is only one element of watershed restoration. Sediment reduction occurs by various methods, including complete landform restoration, road decommissioning, and erosion prevention.

**WETLAND:** Areas that are inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth or reproduction. Wetlands include swamps, marshes, bogs, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, sandy ocean shorelines, and natural ponds, among other types.

## GLOSSARY

**WILDFIRE:** Any wildland fire that is not a prescribed fire.

**WILDLAND FIRE USE:** A fire management program in which natural ignitions are not suppressed under specific prescriptions to achieve preestablished resource management objectives.